## WEATHER BUREAU.

Commencement of the Investigation of the Charges by McLaughlin.

MR. HARRINGTON ABSENT.

But Gen. Colby Goes Ahead With His Exsmination-McLaughlin the Only Witness Heard-He Testifies to the Alleged Retention of Incompetent Officials,

The investigation of the charges made against the administration of the weather an by James B. McLaughlin was begun at the Agricultural Department this morning. Assistant Attorney General Colby conducted the proceedings, the only witness to be examined being Mr. McLaughlin. Prof. Harrington was not present nor was he represented by any one. In fact the letter which he filed in reply to Gen. Colby's communication transmitting the charges indicated that he was not aware that the investigation was to take place today.

Gen. Colby stated to a STAR reporter that anless he was requested to do so by Secretary Morton he would not communicate with Prof. Harrington on this matter. "I gave Prof. Harrington," said Gen. Colby, "every opportunity to inform me as to his wishes in this matter, but he has not replied to me in any way, and I will therefore go shead with the investigation, as I was directed and authorized to do by Secretary Morton."

Secretary Morton had not had an opportunity to read the reply of Prof. Harrington, but being informed in a general way by a STAB reporter as to what it contained, and especially as to Prof. Harrington's objection to Gen. Colby, he said: "Gen. Colby is acting just as a master in chancery in this investigation. It is his duty to hear the testimony, sum it up and make a recommendation."

"Will he continue to do so?" asked the re-"He will most assuredly. I suppose that Gen. Colby has gone ahead with his investiga-

tion, as he should." As a result of the former investigation Secretary Morton today issued an order dismissing Robert E. Brannon, the former captain of the watch, who was implicated in the loss of property at the weather bureau, and appointing in his stead Thos. P. Ellsworth of Indiana. The order was to take effect immediately. There were also dismissed from the weather bureau, to take effect April 30, J. Balster, J. T. Garner and P. T. Lee, all watchmen.

M'LAUGHLIN AS A WITNESS. When the proceedings at the Agricultural Department were begun this morning James B. McLaughlin, chief of the executive division of the weather bureau, was called and requested by Gen. Colby to state his personal knowledge as to the charge of retaining in office unworthy officials.

The witness referred particularly to the case

of Titus F. Townsend, who was stationed at Jacksonville, Fia. The records, he thought, would show that this man had collected money on checks not belonging to him. The young man fled from his station, but later was reinstated, as his forgeries had beem made up and he was a son of Theo. F. Townend, one of the chiefs of the bureau. Some time later the witness was called to Maj. Dunwoody's room and asked by that offi-cial to recommend Titus F. Townsend for an assistant observer. "I asked Maj. Dun-woody," said Mr. McLaughlin, "whether he knew of the character and charges against Townsend, and he replied that he was acquainted with the fact that he was drunk. I then told Maj. Dunwoody that he had been guilty of forging, and Maj. Dunwoody said that under these circumstances Townsend should not be recommended.

TOWNSEND GOT DRUNK AT PIKE'S PEAK. "About six months later Townsend was appointed on the recommendation of Prof. Harrington as an assistant observer and assigned to duty at Pike's Peak. One day a telegram was received from the chief of that sta-tion to the feet that Townsend has returned. I re. mmended his retention.' This the bureau had that Townsend had been away without leave. Afterward it was learned that Townsend had got drunk and was away from his post for some time. The matter was brought to the attention of Chief Harrington, but the latter retained Townsend in office and had aided in covering up his wrong doing." He considered this action of Prof. Harring-ton to be detrimental to the best interests of the service. Mr. McLaughlin stated that he was at a disadvantage in that he was upon fur longh and was dependent on his memory for the facts, while those against whom the charges were made had access to the records, but he believed the records would bear him out in his

statements.

FORGED METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS. He continued that in the case of Malcolm H. Perry, an observer in the department, it was shown that he had, in August last, been guilty of forging his meteorological observations. The attention of Prof. Harrington had been called layed taking any action, in one case making a note, "Defer until after election."

Finally Perry was suspended for two months, but on the recommendation of some Congressmen Perry was reinstated. In a conversation with Prof. Harrington the latter had intimated to the witness that unless Perry was reinstated to be expression. Perry was reinstated the service would be attacked by Congress.

The witness cited another case of a baro-

metric reading made by Perry, which was 3-10 out of the way, which was a most serious error. Mr. McLaughlin further stated that the chief and assistant chief of bureau had stated to him Congressman specially interested in Perry had stated that under the circumstances the bureau could have done nothing else than suspend Perry, but that it was necessary to him that he be reinstated. Mr. McLaughlin, in answer to a question, said he knew who the Congressman was, but preferred not to give the

BUINOUS TO THE SERVICE. A running fire of questions and answers be tween Gen. Colby and the witness followed. Gen. Colby wanted to know what effect the keeping of Perry under the circumstances would have on the service. Mr. McLaughin replied that the effect would prove rainous. He further explained that the returns from the observing formed the basis for the forecasts and wrong returns were cal-culated to destroy the public's confidence in the weather forecasts.

Gen. Colby wanted to know if Mr. Harring-

ton understood this fact, and the witness said he most certainly did, but that he feared an at-

ng Nicoll, who, he alleges, was kept in of-by the assistant observer at Norfolk in spite of incompetency and drunkenness. Soon after Nicoll's appointment he had been given months' leave of absence, and, it is under stood, it was given for the purpose of taking

NICOLL'S INCOMPETENCY.

The witness referred to the official reports or the which would show Nicoll's incompetency. He related a conversation with S. D. Crane, chief observer at Norfolk, whom he had turned over to his assistant, Mr. Beiskell. Crane and Heiskell taiked over the Nicoll case and had heard Heiskell say in a loud tone of report against Nicoll. Crane had further stated to the witness that he had spoken to Chief Clerk Rockwell as to Nicoll's inefficiency ad Rockwell had looked at aim impressively Orane had given witness to understand that if be pushed the case against Niceli he could not of have obtained promotion.

CHANE'S IRREGULAR PROPOTION. Witness then told of an application which had come from Crane some time later asking for promotion and of the draft of a letter, which witness had seen, from Mr. Rockwell to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which the pro-motion was recommended in the most laudatory manner. Witness said that it had at once occurred to him that this recommentation was

In answer to a question from Gen. Colby Mr. he was not by any means the man nost end to promotion.

understanding had been entered into with Crane that in case Nicoll was not disturbed Crane's application should be indorsed. At this point the investigation adjourned until Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Chief Harrington's Answer.

Prof. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, has sent the following reply to the charges submitted to him through Assistant Attorney General Colby: To the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Sir: I have today received from Assistant ttorney General Colby a communication in-

forming me that under your authority he will investigate certain charges involving my offi-

cial conduct. These charges I, he says, have had notice of through the public press and As chief of the weather bureau I am, by exlicit provision of law, to perform my duties under the direction of the Secretary of Agri-ulture " I acknowledge your duty and power to make such investigation into the manage ment of my bureau as will render that direc tion intelligent and effective. But I do insist that I am entitled to an authoritative notice of charges against me, and that I cannot properly consider as authentic such charges as I "have had notice of through the public press and

Assuming that you intend this letter of Gen. Colby's as such notice, I address my reply to you, my official superior. It is true that I have had notice through the public press of the sub-stance of these charges. But proper respect for you and mysel! has closed my mouth until you have made these charges your own and have thus called upon me to speak. May I venture to say, without disrespect, that their retention until you felt authorized to assume them would have prevented my exposure to unjust and un-scrupulous attack, a reply to which my position

made impossible.

I am informed by Gen. Colby that you have authorized him to make this investigation. You have said, according to the public press, to which he has referred me, that he was for this purpose because his republican politics would disarm criticism upon his fairness. I do not see in his political situation the guarantee so evident to you. If you desire to avail yourself of his professional services as a prosecutor I acquiesce. But if your intent be that he shall play in this as in the former investigation the double part of judge and prosecutor I protest against its consummation. The tension of the advocate easily disturbs the impartial adjustment of the judicial mind. It is a fact that his report of that investigation is not judicial. You have the testimony then taken before you now. I say that it does not justify his report in the following respects: While petty thieving has occurred under my administration the report omits to state that the only man certainly guilty of theft had been for years in the signal s and that of the four other men suspected three were an inheritance from the military management; it is not probable that the transfer of the weather bureau in July 1891, suddenly changed either the characters or the actions of these men. General Colby has reported that no returns were made for sales of thermometers (meaning thereby the metallic backs of broken ther mometers) and of other articles sold; the evidence contradicts him explicitly on this point; he has recommended the most sweeping reorganization of the bureau for inadequate rea-sons, thus suggesting that not a remeds but a evolution was desired. With respect to myself he has failed to

report in my favor what the testimony before him showed upon the following points: That the very investigation as to petty thieving which he took up had been begun by me; that so soon as I learned of the existence in my bureau of the practice-very common in all government departments-of loaning forbade it: that under the military con trol of the bureau it was so com-mon a practice for the officers in charge to have the government property for official use at their homes that the fact excited no comment. It is not pretended that either those officers, my predecessors or myself ever made any private claim to any of this property or used it in any way for private purposes. Its sole use was to enable us to better discharge our duties to the government during hours which are generally considered those of rest. The failure to make a formal requisition for such articles, while a thing to be corrected, hardly justifies the importance attached to it

by Gen. Colby. Gen. Colby's report as a whole can fairly be called an unjudicial exaggeration of certain portions of the evidence before him, the result of which is to magnify a condition of things traordinary condition of crime and misman agement peculiar solely to the weather bureau inder its present civilian control.

If under the general language of "ineffi-ciency and maladministration" contained in contained in matters covered by this report, I request that you so specify now and that you withhold your judgment upon the report until I shall have peen heard in that regard

against Gen. Colby as a judge. As a prosecutor I do not object to him, but I do object to the warping of your judgment with respect to the facts of my case by a preliminary judicial report prepared by my prosecutor.

While I have only had the benefit of a few hours' consideration of the six formulated charges, I yet know their substance. I now proceed to respond to them more fully than is echnically necessary, and in the order in which

I. I made no misrepresentation of the facts in my recommendation of A. B. Crane for promotion, nor was I guilty of improper conduct. My recommendation was due to his "long and meritorious service." to his satisfactory work in Norfolk and to the growing importance of that city. He began his career in the meteorological service Angust 3, 1880. His record was "very good" and he had an especially long and excellent list of commendations from Norfolk, which I had the honor of transmitting to you with my letter of March 15. The other points in my letter of recommendation are matters of common information. I believed Crane to be the right Norfolk. There was no concea eason for my nomination.

CHARGES DENOUNCED AS PALSE. II. The statement is false that I have shielded or retained unworthy or incompetent men to the detriment of the public service. I have taken great care that no snap judgment should take effect against my subordinates. have also been especially careful that none of the numerous feuds inherited from twenty years of military regime should affect my action. The case of H. S. Nichols was one requiring leniency. He entered the bureau service April 20, 1892, without recommendation from me. It soon developed that he was a victim of the liquor habit and he was granted a leave of two months (without pay) to effect a cure—an object which it ap-pears he has accomplished. The reports of his progress have been various, but the situation was complicated for some months by the fact that his then superior was ner-vous, irritable, ill and discontented. I have not at any time feit myself justified in recommending his discharge. I am not per-sonally acquainted with Nichols or his family. I am informed and believe that he is not a relative of the assistant chief. I have no more relative of the sssistant chief. I have no more interest in him than in any other employe of

the bureau.

The case of Titus S. Townsend is different and depends on the difficulties and dangers of taking observations on Pike's Peak. This station is in many respects the most interesting and important, as it is the highest, meteorological station in the world. It has been a dis-credit to the signal service that it discontinued its observatory there and failed to work up its observations, leaving them to be taken care of by foreign meteorologists. I re-solved, with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, to remedy this error by re-establishing the station, but I found great difficulty in finding men who could endure life on the peak and were willing to undertake it. Toward the approach of winter I was obliged suddenly to find an additional man. He was required to be willing, able and courageous. Townsend was brought to my attention by J. B. McLaughlin, chief of the executive division, as such a man. He had previously shown heroism in remaining at his post in Florida during an epidemic of yellow fever. I consuited McLaughlin and others about him. McLaughlin commended him for his heroism, and though I questioned Mc-laughlin at length he failed to tell me that the young man had been charged with certain offenses; nor did I know of these until lately. I trusted McLaughlin to inform me of so much of a man's record as I ought to know. That was a part of his especial duties, but in this case he failed to do pecial waters, but in this case he issued to the so, although there was abundant opportunity. Townsend was appointed on my recommenda-tion, and he has not discredited my opinion of him until two months or so ago, when he was

him until two months or so ago, when he was reported as absent from his station without leave. I promptly wrote him a letter of repri-mand, and he is now doing well. The case of Malcolm H. Perry is that of a nan who apparently falsified his record. The matter was an error due to his ill ness. A doctor's certificate was filed, but (being called for long after the illness)

specific as to dates. The two Senators of his state and the Representative from his district called at my office and guaranteed his honesty. To be quite sure I sent an inspector to his station and he reported that at least Perry had the confidence of the best citizens of the place. At the same time the Representative of his district reported to me that Perry and McLaughlin had a feud dating from many years back a feud dating from many years back. Finally this Representative transmitted to me a letter from Perry promising greater care and assuring me that he was devoted to the interesis of the service. After some weeks of suspension I reinstated Perry, though Mc-Laughlin objected. While I used McLaughlin as an adviser I did not feel it incumbent upon me to always follow his advice. This charge concludes with the indefinite words "and others."

If the names thus included are given to a page 1. If the names thus included are given to me now I will respond specifically: but I protest against the admission of any evidence under language which no system of pleading justifies and which no court would permit. THE "EXPERT COMPILERS."

III. In the matter of "expert compilers" I would say that the only persons carrying this title on their commissions are temporary employes, engaged on an investigation specially ployes, engaged on an authorized by Congress. I have represented authorized by Congress. I have represented on every proper occasion the character of required. I have myself been permitted t ignate only two of these employes, and these two (Messrs. Fint and Jones) have entirely jus-tified my recommendation. As to the three specified in the charges, the first was continued by the Secretary of Agriculture, notwithstand-ing my verbal recommendation to the con-trary. The second worked but a few days and voluntarily withdrew, and the third was con-tinued recently by yourself. My written offer to make specific recommendations concerning those to be continued was not accepted by you. I repeat my protest against the use of the words "and others" in this charge also. IV. The language of this charge is too in-definite to admit of specific response. The names of the messengers and laborers involved are not given. If they were not known this charge could not have been fairly formulated. If they were known these names were unfairly withheld. It happens occasionally that an ambitious young messenger or some poor laborer with a family to support at-tempts to familiarize himself with tempts to familiarize himself with the work of a copyist in order to prepare for promotion. Only three such cases have occurred to my knowledge. In two it was my painful duty to promptly order discontinuance when the matter was brought to my attention. The third case I had the honor to refer to you yesterday (April 20) before these charges were

In no case have I authorized or approved the ayment of traveling or hotel expenses of emloyes or officers when not engaged on public usiness. Capt. Israel W. Stone informed me some months ago that he would visit his home in eastern Kansas, going via Chicago, Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City, at each of which there were matters of public interest on which I needed further information. In two of these cases the disbursing officer was the best judge, as the questions related to property. At the other two he was quite competent to perform the work I wished done and I instructed him that he was to charge the government only for the de-tours from his route and the stopovers neces-sary to transact the public business required, and this was done. As a consequence I had this public business done at about one-fourth of the expense to the government which would have been necessary had I sent an inspector. The proper reports have been rendered. I protest against the use of the words "and other

THE CHARGE OF FAVORITISM The words of this charge are so general as to indicate a lack of belief in them by their formulator. If they had any foundation they could have been made specific. I have not exercised favoritism. The efficiency of the bureau has been largely increased, as I will show in my concluding statement. There has been no maladministration except as hereinafter specified, and for that I am not responsible. There has been no improper diversion of public funds. Our accounts passed the treasury with a disallowance of only \$10.93 (in a disbursement of about \$900,000) the first year and I have no reason to hink it will be different in the present year. The case of maladministration to which I re-ferred is as follows: I make this statement not in impeachment of my superior, but solely for my own defense. Among the officials of this reau authorized in the appropriation bills in an executive officer with an annual salary of \$2,500. From the very first I have considered this official as unnecessary and have so recom-mended to the Secretary of Agriculture. October 3, 1892, an appointment was made to this ely to ascertain if a clear and necessary field of work could not be found for The the place as well as myself became convinced a letter on March 27, 1893, recom-mending that this place be abolished and placed in your hands the resignation of the gentleman who occupied it. This resigna-tion took effect by your order April 3, and on April 8 a new appointee appeared with your commission dated April 3. This officer has been set by me to learn the workings of the bureau, but he is not needed for the successful

prosecution of our work.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BURRAIL I will now make some statements bearing on the efficiency of my administration of the bureau. When I took charge of it on July 1, 1891. I proposed for myself four lines of ad-To at once rescue the weather bureau from the public and scientific contempt into which it had fallen in the latter part of its military adminisistration. This con-tempt had gone so far that not long before the transfer a federal judge in Detroit had seen fit to make merry of it from the bench. This task was soon accomplished, and abundant evidence of its accomplishment can be found in the commendations of the Since the transfer no attack had been press. Since the transfer no attack had been made on the efficiency of the bureau by reputable newspapers until in the latter part of March certain unfounded and unjust charges began to be circulated in the partisan press. 2. To follow the instruction of Congress in extending the benefits of the agricultural classes. That this is being successfully accomplished is shown in my "special report" and in many documents on file in the weather bureau. The growth of the file in the weather bureau. The growth of the bureau in this direction is indicated in the fol-lowing figures, to show it completely would take a pamphlet of fifty pages:
Statement showing extension of the work of

the weather bureau since its transfer from the War Department to the Department of Agri-Time of Edition of National Crop Bul-

Stations displaying weather and temperature signals .... 775 3. To improve the forecasts and to place them within the reach of every one interested in them. The improvement of forecasts is a scientific problem and I have been so fortunate

as to employ several of the ablest scientific men in the United States on this subject. There is abundant promise of sound advance. The wider spread of our forecasts has been accomplished by the appointment of twenty-six local forecast officials (to which number Congress has now authorized an increase of four) and by the increased distribution of our weather maps, bulletins and other forecasts. The increase in the issue of maps is as follows: On June 30, 1892 (day bemaps is as follows: On June 30, 1892 (day before the transfer). 3,100 were issued; on March 31, 1893, 8,457 were issued. 4. To make the bureau a thoroughly scientific one and rescue it from partisan politics. I was myself appointed as a meteorologist and not as a partisan. It is my earnest desire to have all other positions filled under the civil service rules, or for places not under these rules in the spirit represented by them. In this I have until lately been successful beyond my expectations. It was by my representations that the Secretary of Agriculture was led to advise the President to place under the civil service rules the observers of the weather bureau.

In addition to these reforms I have introduced many improvements. I may specify as

duced many improvements. I may specify as an illustration the work on the great lakes. I have been carrying on until April 5 last an elaborate study of the meteorology, currents, wreckage, &c., of these lakes. This has been wreckage, &c., of these lakes. This has been entirely successful. A "wreck chart" was issued, which has been greatly praised and highly valued; and the sentiment toward this bureau of, the masters of vessels on the lakes has been changed from contempt to that of hearty appreciation and active co-operation. In concusion I would say that I believe the weather bureau is the only bureau that in the last two years has received suppraneous comlast two years has received spontaneous com-mendation for efficiency on the floor of the House of Representatives by the chairman of

at any hour after 10 o'clock a. m., to attend with my counsel upon any investigation of which you shall give me personal notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed)

MARK W. HARRINGTON,
Chief of Wanther Buyean

TO RUN FOR THE PRESIDENCY. Washington to Have a Candidate at the Meeting of the I.T.U. Washington will have a candidate for the presidency of the International Typographical

bis Union selected four delegates to represent

June 12.

that organization in the International Typographical Union. The delegation is one of the strongest ever sent from Washington and they now generally referred to as "Big Four." Mr. J. W. Usilton, chairman of the delegation by virtue of the chairman of the delegation by virtue of having received the highest number of votes, is naving received the highest number of votes, is one of the most popular printers in the city. He was chairman of the nominations committee last year and has been a hard and successful worker for the union. J. K. Seagraves, the "down-town" representative, is the Adonis of the delegation. But a hand-some face and an Apollo figure are not



wake unionist, has done much committee work and has held office in several western unions.

A. L. Randall was chairman of the business held office in several western unions. A. L. handali was chairman of the business committee two years ago and is an ex-president of Providence (R. I.) Union. He is never absent from the meetings of Columbia Union and his election is a deserved recognition much good work in the union, Kennedy, the second member of the delegation, is well known to the Washington public He is the candidate for president of the International Typographical Union. This fact makes the coming meeting of more than usual interest to the printers of Washington. Mr. Kennedy's riends are actively at work preparing for his canvass, and have many reasons to urge why Mr. Kennedy is entitled to the honor they ask Mr. Kennedy is one of the most active mem-

bers of Columbia Union and the good results of his efforts are not circumscribed by the jurisdiction of that union. He has twice been elected president of the organization. residing officer he gave eminent satisfaction. Many reforms in the union are placed to dak, redit of his administration. He brought new oak, when een given a chance to the front on the committees and in the work of the union, and it is daimed for him that he thus infused new life and vigor into the union. Chapel elections while he was president. At first the his recommendation that reform was extended all chapels, regardless of size. The success of the book and job strike of two years ago was, it is claimed, in a large measure due to the character of the strike committee appointed by him and to his courteous istration is the Typographical Temple, which is such an ornament to our city and a credit to printers. It was erected while he was president. He wrote the resolution which authorized the appointment of a building committee and was himself made chairman of that committee For twelve months he labored assidnously on that committee, discharging at the same time his many duties as president and performing his work in the government printing office. The temple is a financial success. Its three halls are occupied nightly and frequently in the daytime and most of its offices are rented. He takes much laudable pride in this successful work of the Union and Columbia union takes much pride in him for his part in it.

man of the I. T. U. copyright committee. He by a trial of about six months that the place was unnecessary. I therefore addressed you a letter on March 27, 1893, recomsuccessfully opposed in that union a proposed successfully opposed in that union a proposed indorsement of an international copyright bill which did not contain a typesetting clause, and President Bosselly of No. 6 appointed him on a special committee to come to Washington to urge the passage of the bill after such a clause had been inserted in it. After moving back to Washington he was appointed on the I T. U. copyright committee. He twice addressed the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives in advocacy of the bill, more particularly the typesetting clause. It finally became a law and for thors. Formerly many American authors had their work done in London and Edinburgh, and the plates of foreign on American presses. All this has been changed and now American publishers export plates, because the foreign author, to comply with our

THE COPTRIGHT AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

because the foreign author, to comply with our copyright law, must have his type set in this country, and the plates are made in duplicate on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Kennedy was one of a committee sent by the Washington Federation of Labor to the House committee on labor to urge the enforcement of the eight-hour law. He recognized and admitted to the committee that the old law was not specific enough and that its most clay. was not specific enough and that its most glar-ing defect was the entire absence of a penalty clause for violations of its provisions. At the request of Chairman Wade Mr. Ken-nedy drafted a new bill containing such features as he considered necessary to remedy the defects of the old law. In that draft he mbodied two features which are now in the national eight-hour law. They are exceptions the eight-hour rule in cases of extraordinary

emergency and a \$1,000 fine for violations of the law.

Congressmen Catchings of Mississippi and Congressmen Catchings of Mississippi and Wade of Missouri, in speeches delivered on the floor of the House, gave Mr. Kennedy the credit of having first drafted the bill with those features in it. The eight-hour law is now working smoothly and satisfactorily and the penalty clause is the cause of it.

The foregoing is an outline of Mr. Kennedy's service on which his friends base his clause for recognition by the International claims for recognition by the International Union. His brothers in Columbia Union have honored him without stint, and his hundreds of friends among Washington printers are trusting that the L. T. U. will recognize his

worth.
The eastern section of the United States has not had an I. T. U. since 1880. In the thirteen years since that time the south, the west and Canada have had the office. For a portion of the same period the secretary-treas-urer has also been from the west, so it will be seen that the east is fairly entitled to ask for the office at Chicago, and it is fair to prefor the office at Chicago, and it is fair to presume that the other sections of the jurisdiction will recognize the justice of giving the office to the east. Some western or southern man will undoubtedly be secretary-treasurer. P. J. McIntyre of Denver is thus far the only determined.

To Remedy Defective Plumbing. Several days ago the inspector of plumbing suggested that the health officer be requested where the plumbing and drainage work was ound to be defective that an examination may be made by one of the inspectors of plumbing and proper steps taken in accordance with the regulations to remedy the defects. The Com-missioners after careful consideration of the matter and upon the recommendation of Capt.
Derby have decided to issue an order in line with the recommendation

This morning in the Center market special officer Miles noticed the conspicuous conductor of two colored boys, and he watched then until he saw the smaller boy put his hand in a lady's pocket and draw out a handkerchief. Then he arrested both boys and took them to Then he arrested both boys and took them to the Police Court, where they were charged with being suspicious persons.

The smaller boy gave his name as James Campbell and said his father lived at No. 335 Davis street, Baltimore. James Matthews who the name given by the older boy, and he was sent to the work house for sixty days by Judge Kimball. The smaller boy will not be sentenced until his parents are notified of his arrest.

Pocket Picking in the Market.

IT WAS A LITTLE TREE,

But It Had To Listen to Many Speeches. THEN IT WAS PUT IN THE GROUND BY SECRE-TARY MORTON, WHO WAS THE FATHER OF ARBOR DAY, ON WHICH EVERY ONE SHOULD Union when that body assembles in Chicago PLANT A TREE. At the recent typographical election Colum-

It was such a little tree to stir up so much commotion. It stood by a circular hole in the lawn of the agricultural grounds, northwest of the building, with poor little rootlets exposed the damp, chill air which marked the middle of the day. It could not get away either, for in a surrounding circle stood nearly every clerk and employe of the Agricultural Department with the evident intention of intercepting the slightest attempt to escape, and be-sides the sad little tree was labeled anyway and would have been recognized anywhere. The label told all who cared to read that the cane-like affair, with eleven small buds, was a white oak. The label was neces-

This was arbor day, when trees are to be planted everywhere, and as Secretary Morton was the prime founder of the day it was only natural that a hole should be dug in the department grounds and the full strength of the office stationed around to watch it. The clerks did this instead of going to lunch and seemed to enjoy it. Shortly after 12 o'clock. Assistant Secretary Willits broke into the ring and took his hat off. The little white oak visibly trembled. Its time had come and it knew it. MR. WILLIT'S SPEECH. Assistant Secretary Willits made an eloquent

speech. He told of forests in general and of how they had been destroyed in the east and planted in the west. The destruction of forest n many locations, he said, had the climatic conditions greatly for the worse. The supply of rainfall had been deviated and the danger of floods increased. Thoughtful men in the west had taken these lessons to heart and a voice from the first lodge established by the present ary of Agriculture in Nebraska arbor Secretary had awakened people to the earnest work of planting trees as well as destroying them. Secretary Morton had grown up among trees and he felt the need of them when he removed west. He was the father of Arbor day, which was now recognized in fort states. Mr. Willits thought it was especially appropriate that those who now worked in the department over which Secretary Morton presided should join in planting a tree on the day which he had established. SUPT. SAUNDERS' TALK.

Assistant Secretary Willits called on Superintendent of Grounds Saunders to tell what he knew about trees. It is a well-known fact that trees, and as it is necessary that the planting to be on Arbor day should take place Many reforms in the union are placed to the on the 22d of April, even the little white oak, breathed a sigh of relief when Mr. Saunders, instead of laying bare all his knowledge, said he was convinced that Arbor day was doing more for the planting of trees than all forestry conventions ever held, and then after a few remarks on the gratification to be gained by doing good in adding to the number of trees on the earth rst the privilege was given only adding to the number of trees on the earth chapels of fitteen or more members, but on ended his pleasant little speech with a short poem.

THE TREE PUT IN THE GROUND. After Mr. Saunders had concluded the tree was planted. Secretary Morton had entered the ring in the meantime and took an active pointed by Bridge and pentlemanty demeanor in conference and gentlemanty demeanor in conference with the proprietors. The strike lasted a day and a half, and a nine-hour work day with ten hours' pay and an increase of two cents per 1,000 ems were the fruits of the victory. That was the only thing in the nature of troubles for the union while he was president.

The strike lasted a everything was ready there was a thrill of horror, as when Secretary Morton looked for the tree it had disappeared. Speedily it was seen, however, that when Mr. Saunders had commenced his speech he had dropped his hat over the tree and for the time the proprietors. being it was lost to the world. The tree was rescued, however, and Secretary Morton held it firmly between his thumb and forefine while two workmen pounded dirt around the DR. SALMON SPEAKS OF TREES.

It was all over and Dr. S. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, was making a speech before the tree realized really what had appened. Dr. Salmon showed that he was up on trees as well as on houses. He tried to make the little white oak feel more comfortable. He said that people were with trees like hunters were with animals. They seemed to take delight in breaking and destroving for the mere pleasure of the act. He referred to espe-cial cases and then said that no one had done obtained the establishment of Arbor day. A great work had been assured when school chiliren, as well as farmers, had been interested in the planting of trees. He predicted, in closing that the tree planted today would grow into a more beautiful and appropriate monument than any which could be carved out of marble. As the tree grew and expanded so he hoped the department would grow under the administration of the men who have always shown so much public spirit and ability.

SECRETARY MORTON HAS HIS SAY. Mr. Willits then introduced Secretary Morton, who said he believed he had instituted a new anniversary, and an anniversary which his part in the work he was thanked by ex-President Plank, ex-Secretary McClevey, the Authors' League of America, and by Messrs. Houghton, Appleton, Putnam and acres of trees were cut down, and it was only Scribner. The practical fruit of that bill is that it gives to American printers the composition on all books copyrighted in this country, whether they be by foreign or domestic auschool children above all to realize the close relation between vegetables and anims life and to remember that if vegetation Edinburgh, and the plates of foreign died out for only one summer the works were sent to this country to be worked fall would find not one single animal alive on this earth. Secretary Morton then rather startled his auditors and caused the tree to few years ago every one present had been in-corporated in some vegetable, and that a few years hence they would all be in the same con-

> Trees and truth, said the Secretary, were two of the longest-lived things in existence, and both are a good deal slike. The smallest eco-nomic and political truth will, like the oak, grow and spread, until, as we have had experience lately it will revolutionize great government. Mr. Morton thought that all who planted trees could say with Wrenn, 'If you would see my monument look around.

HALF HOLIDAY GIVEN. Secretary Morton had just finished when an uninvited speaker spoke, but as the clerks said: "spoke to the point." He said he was going to make the best speech of the day and that was that the the day would be a holiday. I Chief McCuaig who said this and i Everybody cheered except the little white oak, whose holidays are all over and who must go on growing and growing in order to do honor to Secretary Morton and Arbor day.

> ALEXANDRIA. WASHINGTON CHARTERS GRANTED.

The Daily Dental Gold Company of Washing ton has been chartered here. The corporators are John A. Daily, J. C. Smithe, Thos. A. Howard, J. B. Ten Eyck, J. Roland Walton, James H. Hodgkins and Henry B. Noble. The United States Horse and Cattle Feed Company was also chartered. The corporators are E. J. Brown, Francis Miller, P. H. Mattingly, John A. Carr, Adolph Lauppe and James Race of the District of Columbia.

FUNERAL OF COL. ASHBY. The funeral of the late Col. Turner W. Ashby ook place this morning. Rev. Dr. Suter officiated and the interment was made at Ivy Hill, many friends following the remains to their last resting place. NOTES.

Revival services successfully continue at the Washington Street Baptist Church, in charge of Rev. Dr. Butler, the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Hines.
Mrs. Kearney of Fairfax was carried

Mrs. Kearney of Fairfax was carried to the infirmary yesterday, having fallen and been injured near Wolfe and Royal streets.

Potomac Tent of Rechabites held last night services memorial of the late James T. Crump. An octogenarian citizen of Fairfax named George Simms died suddenly at the home of his daughter near Beulah Church yesterday after drinking the contents of bottle, which he immediately afterward smashed. he immediately afterward smashed.

The will of Bessie B. Mercer has been probated in the corporation court here.

Yesterday was the busiest day of the season at the fish wharf here.

Buried in the Potter's Field. No one appeared last evening or this morning to identify the remains of the man taken from the Anacostia river near Benning bridge yesterday, and today they were taken to potter's

The members of Hancock Union, Order No. 8, named in honor of Gen. Hancock's late widow, whose funeral takes place in New York tomorrow, have sent a beautiful floral piece in scribed in latter, even the ten style W. Y. I.

FOR FORTY YEARS Rev. Dr. Sunderland Has Been Pastor of Furious Winds Sweep the Sc

Last evening the people of the First Presbyled in the lecture room of the church and celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the installation of the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland as the pastor of the church. The crowded room testified to the great regard held by the people of the church for their pastor, and it was, perhaps, the happiest time of his life as Dr. Sunderland, with his good wife by his side, received the congratulations

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Kelly. Then the Rev. Sam-Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Kelly. Then the nev. unit V.V. Holmes, assistant pastor of the church, who presided, introduced the Rev. Dr. Wm. A. who presided, introduced the nev. Dr. wan. Bartlett of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who delivered an eloquent congratula-tory address. He referred to the changing scenes that had passed over the city since Dr. Sunderland took up his residence here, to the stirring incidents of the war and the development of the capital. As the doctor's golden wedding was near at hand the speaker wished him the same felicitous celebration on that occasion as was called forth upon the fortieth

and good wishes of his people.

A similar address was also made by Elder O.
C. Wight, the only surviving male member of
the church when Dr. Sunderland came to it.
Rev. Dr. G. B. Patch read an original poem. Rev. Dr. T. G. Addison of Trinity also congratulated the veteran pastor and de-livered a message from Bishop Potter of New York. It was announced that a letter had been received from Mrs. Cleveland expressing her regret at not being able to be present.

Messages of congratulation were received from Dr. Theo. F. Cuvier of New York, Dr. Talmage of Brooklyn, Dr. A. W. Pitzer and Dr. R. H. McKim of this city and others. Master Ralph Johnston, a grandson of one of the members of the committee which called Dr. Sunderland to Washington, presented the pastor with a purse containing \$500. Dr. Sunderland made an address feelingly replying to the many expressions of love and good will.

THE MILK CASES. The Testimony Closed and the Argumen When the hearing of the milk cases was resumed in the Police Court this morning Manager Beale of the Swiss Dairy was recalled and he testified to the precautions taken to keep the cans clean and keeping the milk at the proper temperature. He declared that milk during the time he has had charge.

Mr. Sutherland questioned witness to show the effect of feeding on the quality of milk.

Mr. Pugh then opened the argument for the District, claiming that he had made out a Mr. Pugh finished his argument and the court took a recess. After recess the court called attention of

counsel to several points in the case, and Messrs. Cook & Sutherland and Mr. C. Maurice Smith proceeded to argue the case for the defendants. The arguments were in progress when this report closed. DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. NO OBSTRUCTIONS IN ALLEYS.

Capt. Fiebeger, in a letter to the Commis sioners today in relation to the construction of alley houses, recommends that special instructions be given the building inspector to allow no steps or projections of any kind within twenty feet of the middle line of any alley. WANT AN ALLEY PAVED.

The owners of the houses situated on the

south side of O street between 17th and 18th

streets northwest have joined in a petition to the Commissioners requesting that the alley in the rear of their property be paved under the compulsory permit system. CONTRACT ANNULLED. Upon the recommendation of Capt. Fiebeger the Commissioners today annulled

the contract with George H. Tichenor for laying sidewalks, on account of failure to prose-A BAD CONDITION OF THINGS. The attention of the Commissioners has been called to the unsanitary condition of L street northeast between 6th and 7th, and they are

asked to remedy the bad condition of things at an early day.

According to the report of Capt. Derby, who has charge of street lighting, there is now on the schedule 229 lamp posts approved by the Commissioners which have not yet been erected. There are also 200 or more oil iamps approved, but not yet established. The funds available will only permit of the erection of thirty-six of the above 229 lamp posts and none of the oil lights, and all of the funds are allotted up to June 30, 1894.

REFUNDING DUPLICATE TAXES. The Commissioners yesterday approved Mr. Parker's opinion in relation to refunding duplicate tax payments, and issued an order that no payments in excess of the amount due paid on account of taxes prior to July 1, 1878, shall be refunded, but all such excessive payments made since July 1, 1878, shall be audited and refunded upon proper proof of title. PRONOUNCED NUISANCES BY THE HEALTH OF

FICER. Health Officer Hammett today recon the following nuisances to the Commissioners The alley in square 81 is in an unsanitary

condition and should be repaired. On account of defective sewerage the alley in square 83 should be paved and sewered. Square 806 between K and L. 4th and 5th, i in a very bad sanitary condition for want o sewer and water facilities. This is regarded a a serious nuisance, menacing the health of the people residing in the neighborhood, and in the interests of public health should be abated.

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATIONS. The following applications for liquor licens were received by the excise board today: Bar room-Eshteman & Bro., 239 2d street northwest; Sigmond Silberberg, 826 9th street northwest; Michael O'Leary, 1134 26th street northwest. Wholesale—Eugene V. Cheline, southeast co

ner 1st and D streets northeast; Fritz Schatz, 450 9th street southwest; Catherine Sullivan, BUILDING PERMITS.

Building permits were issued today as follows: Luciana Cotturo, one brick dwelling, Galveston street, Brookland; \$1,000. J. D. Gibbs, three brick dwellings, 109, 111 and 113 Carroll street southeast; \$12,000. Jerome Randall, one brick dwelling and store, 700 H Randall, one brick dwelling and store, 700 H street northeast; \$6,000. Hereley Aguitu, one frame dwelling, Galvaston street, Brookland; \$300. J. E. Chapman, one brick carriage repository, 1351 Ohio avenue northwest; \$500. Joseph H. Bradley, three brick dwellings, Nos. 3000, 3002 and 3004 Q street northwest; \$13,000. E. S. Exley, three brick dwellings 1809, 1811 and 1813 18th street northwest; \$11,000. C. V. Trott, five brick dwellings, 1214, to 1929 Kieler threet five brick dwellings, 1214, to 1222 Kirley street northwest; \$1,500. George P. Newton, thirty-five brick dwellings, 1301 to 1335 Emerson street northwest; \$70,000. C. V. Trott, three brick dwellings, 201 to 205 Morgan street northwest; \$6,000. C. C. Cunpertt one brick dwellings, 1313 Nov. Le. C. Cuppertt, one brick dwelling, 1213 New Jer sey avenue northwest; \$4,000. Robert N. Har per, one brick dwelling, 29 B street northwest; \$6,000. E. Robertson, three stone and brick dwellings, 16th street northwest between dwellings, 16th street northwest between U and V streets, 2032 to 2036; \$18,000. H. F. Malbourne, one brick dwelling, 1217 1st street northwest, \$4,500; J. A. Blundon, one brick store and dwelling, 1339 H street northeast, \$2,500; E. T. Arnold, three brick dwelling, 1230 C street northeast, \$12,000; east, \$2,500; E. T. Arnold, three brick dwellings, 318 to 322 C street southeast, \$12,000; Baker, Norris & Lampton, eight brick dwellings, 1429 to 1439 G street and 645 to 647 Florence street northeast, \$15,000; Charles Gessford, two brick dwellings, 1442 and 1444 19th street northwest, \$90,000.

By the recent decision of the Maryland court of appeals the line of railroad known as the Southern Maryland passes into the hands of the Washington and Potomac Railroad Company. The road begins its operation at Brandywine, Prince George's, a station on the Pope's Creek line of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, and runs a distance of forty miles to Pount Lookout, on the bay. Of this distance twenty miles is in operation, and the remainder has been surveyed, and the readbed to the terminus is ready for laying the rails. It is expected to have a complete line of railroad in conversion.

CYCLONE IN VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. PETERSBURG, VA. April 22.-News receive here today is to the effect that the cyclone which passed through the counties near to Petersburg yesterday afternoon was of a most destructive character and there were many narrow escapes. Houses were unroofed, barns and other outhouses demolished and miles of fencing leveled to the ground.

county, where the storm was very severe, the dry dirt was taken up by the wind from the newly-plowed fields, carried a great distance and piled several feet high.

During the storm in this county an immense pile of lumber belonging to John Deal, whose sawmill is at village of Yale, took fire and was consumed. Mr. Deal's residence was also burned, together with several outhouses. His loss is \$11,000, on which there was no insur-

The track of the Atlantic and Danville railroad took fire from this confiagration and burned for a considerable distance, and it was some time after midnight before the train could pass. The storm was very severe in Prince George's county, where much damage

was also done.

While the storm was at its height a pile of

lumber belonging to James G. Harrison took fire from a spark from his saw mill and was consumed. His loss is \$8,000, partly covered y insurance. Here in Petersburg the wind blew with ter-

rific force and dwelling houses were badly shaken. Mcore's tobacco warehouse was dam-aged to the extent of several hundred dollars by a portion of it being blown down. The storm section for a great many years. Intelligence received here today is to the effect that a most destructive woodland fire is burning in the vicinity of Sutherlands Station, in Dinwiddle county, on the Norfolk and Western railroad, and fanned by the high winds which are ing. The damage will be very great as the fire burning over some very valuable THE STORM AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.-A severe wind storm passed over this city and other portions of the state last evening. special damage appears to have sulted, save the uprooting of trees, blowing down of telegraph wires, &c. But meagre accounts, however, have been received from the state at large. morning almost as strong as it did last night.

All Quiet Again at Tracy City. NASHVILLE, TENN., April 22. - Late dispatches state that all is quiet at Tracy City. But few free miners were at work vesterday. though most of the convicts were put to work The leading officers see Coal, Iron and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Rail-road company held a meeting in this city yesterday to discuss the situation. After the meeting President Baxter stated that those miners who took part in the attack on the stockade troops will be withdrawn Monday next.

TAKEN.

the bar remarked to a STAR reporter today that He starts off with ovsters, 30 cents; then soup, the failure of the District to get but one member of the court was due not so much to a desire on the part of the President to go outside of the District as it was to certain opposition cents; purch, 25 cents; and 30 game, 75 cents; four kinds of vegetable cents; purch, 25 cents; and 30 game, 75 cents; and 3 here to placing members of the District bar above the members of the Supreme Court of the District. This opposition, he said, originated with members of the court and was so Now, this is an ordinary order of the average. strongly maintained that the President was forced, it is alleged, to almost entirely abandon his purpose to appoint District men. The senior three justices of the District Supreme Court three justices of the District Supreme Court were urged for appointment to the bench of the new court. When the President had decided not to take this step he was given to understand, The Star's informant says, that the appointment of any member or members of the District bar would be distasteful to the members of the Supreme Court of the District and District bar would be in the nature of a sway every day to feed a town of a fair population. and would be in the nature of a reflection upon the court. These statements, it is said, impressed the President with the belief that the appointment of dent with the belief that the appointment of members of the District bar would arouse such an opposition as might imperil their confirmations. The Commissioners have accepted the bids of tions, and desiring to cause no delay in the establishment of the court he desiring to the court he desiring the court he desired to the court he d valve castings, covers, &c., together with the bid of the Stillwell Manufacturing Company for three-way and four-way valves, but rejected all the bids for pipe and held up for the present their action in the case of the bids for two-way relieved to the property of the members of the court. The Stans of the bids for two-way fact in connection with the matter the failure of the members of the District Supreme Court, with the exception of Judge Cole, to offer their congratulations to Judge Morris, to go the court. The Stans of the court of the members of the court. The Stans of the court of the members of the court of the members of the court. The Stans of the court of the members of th

pointed to the bench of the new court.

It was learned today that Judge Shepher smiles and flashed their diamonds upon the had been advised by his associates, Chief balf million guests who have visted the hotel Justice Alvey and Judge Morris, to be in Washington not later than Thursday of next week, and it is day of next week, and it is understood that he will be here on that day. While the judges of the new court have not yet | R. G. Burke, who for several years he busily engaged in arranging the great amount of preliminary work necessary to be done pre-vious to the formal organization of the court

Marriage Licenses. Marriage licenses have been issued by the clerk of the court to the following: James Cleary and Mary A. Ritter; Charles T. Cleary and Ida May Watson; Conrad Augustus Simon and Sarah Annie Whittle of London, England.

C. al. Edenn, who has been considered many years with Willard's and who has made many friends in Washington, will also go to Chicago, at the Hotel Windermere.

The first meeting of a new musical society composed entirely of ladies, was held in Metzerott building last night, about fifty being present. Mrs. Curriden (Annie Louise Powell) was elected director and the name of "The Treble Clef Society" was suggested, but not decided upon. A number of well known society ladies are interested.

The Chicago Belle Jumped the Rope, rom the Chicago Tribune.

They had been playing at the different

corners on the way home and had just begun the fun at the point named perhaps because a half dozen bright-eyed boys were playing "migs" directly across the drive in the road-way used by horseback riders. The marbles were cracking mertily and the rope was whiring rapidly through the air, when a fashionable young lady stepped out of a carriage that had drawn up at the curb.

"You may go home now, John," she said to the liveried coachman, "I'll walk the rest of the way ""

"You may go home now, John," she said to the liveried coachman, "I'll walk the rest of the way ""

"You may go home now, John," she said to the state. Then their antagonistic attitudes to the railroads who have suspended building, was a serious blow. In fact, it was their policy of the former and its legislation. The so-called alien land law, which was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, was one of the most permissions acts of legislation ever passed, and frightened numbers of people from going to the state. Then their antagonistic attitudes to the railroads, who have suspended building, was a serious blow. In fact, it was their policy of the former and its legislation. The so-called alien land law, which was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, was one of the most permissions acts of legislation ever passed, and frightened numbers of people from going to the state. half dozen bright-eyed boys were playing

way."
The young lady looked on for a while at the girls, whose light feet rose and fell on the stone flagging as the rope cut musically through the air. Then her eyes wandered interrogatively air. Then her eyes wandered interrogatively over her spring calling gown. It was a beautiful affair of fawn-colored Henrietta cloth, betraying in the spreading skirt hints of coming crinoline. Next she looked up the white roadway toward Lincoln Park, and then down toward the picturesque stone tower of the North Chicago pumping station. No one in sight. Bellevue place deserted, too. The window shades in Gen. Torrence's and the other neighboring residences were drawn. The young lady smiled as she walked up to the school girls. The rope stopped swinging as the little ones looked up in astonishment.

"Yes, I want to jump," said the fashionable young lady.

"Yes, I want to jump," said the fashionable young lady.

A peal of laughter greeted this request. It was granted with eagerness. The two largest girls grasped the ends of the rope, stood near enough to each other to have it clear the applegreen ostrich feather that tipped the would-be jumper's hat, and then the swinging began.

The fashionable young lady gathered her train in her left hand. She nodded her head a bit, in time with the rope. Then she leaped gracefully into the game. Light as a mountain gazelle she skipped, the rope now whistling above her head, now striking the sidewalk with quick, stinging beats. Faster and faster the rope went round; faster and faster pattered the feet as the childish words of command came from the pretty jumper's lips. "Sugar!" "Pepper!" "Sait!" "Mustard!" she cried, and when she gasped "Vinegar!" the rope and jumper looked like a blurred picture. Then

ing more than all the cannot be included in the cannot be included in

IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS

Congressman Owen A. Wells of Fond du Lac, Wis., who will represent the sixth district of that state in the Fifty-third Congress, formerly represented by Gen. Bragg, and who was internal revenue collector under the last Cleveland administration, is in the city. In discussing the political situation and outlook in Wisconsin with The Stan representative this morning he said:

"The democrats in Wisconsin have the governor and entire state ticket, two Senators, six out of ten Congressmen, while they have a joint and several majority in the legislature. The organization of the party is perfect. The republicans are split into factions over national and local issues and have not been solid in recent years except upon the question of revenue.

"But whether the state remains depends largely upon what sort of policy is adopted by the leaders of the party. If there is a proper distribution of the offices and a conservative policy adopted Wisconsin is certain. tainly as firmly democratic as Texas. But all the elements of the party must be recognized, though we have no rings or factions.

"The republicans are at present artempting to raise a disturbance over the appointment of Michael Blensky in the weather bureau, but it is merely a republican tempest in gotten up for the purpose of creating a split in gotten up for the purpose of creating a spint in the democratic party and trying to make it appear that one side is seeking his retention while the other is endeavoring to turn him down. His appointment was the first federal recognition in Wisconsin of the Polish vote, which amounts to 16,000, a very large number of whom are located in my district.
"I believe in rotation in office and that

every administration should be governed by the election, and this is the sentiment of most of the voters of my district. We want to see democrats in office, and that was one of the main things that we fought for last fall.

"Our farmers are exceedingly anxious for tariff reform and honest money, and the tariff for revenue only plank in the platform was one of the main factors in carrying Wisconsin. We are a great agricultural state, our people are prosperous and not mortgaged like other western states, rates of interest are low and our farmers are abandoning wheat raising for darrying and cheese and butter manufacture, which has grown to enormous proportions.

"It makes a great difference," said the clerk, whether a man has an a la carte or a table de hote appetite, not only to the man's stomach, but to the hotel proprietor. "The menu of every first-class botel is very

elaborate and to order a single portion from top to bottom would provide enough food for a good-sized family, yet there are some guests who will order nearly the entire bill of fare. Rail- Of course they don't eat it. They take a mouthful of this dish and a spoonful from that or a bite from one of the several portions of meat and then leave the rest. You see, on the would be discharged. It is believed that the American plan unless a guest gorges himself or orders a vast quantity of food he thinks he is not getting his money's worth. But when be WRY OUTSIDE LAWYERS WERE goes in and orders a la carte and pays for what be eats, it is entirely another matter. Here Reasons Alleged for the Selection by the is an instructive example: President of the Judges of the New Court. "The average guest at a table de bote dinner

will select the following dishes for his meal, and Speaking of the composition of the District Court of Appeals a distinguished member of which a la carte would cost a smart little sum: 25 cents; fish, 50 cents; roast beef, 50 cents; turkey, 50 cents; ham, 25 cents; a chicken liver game, 75 cents; four kinds of vegetables, 50 cents; punch, 25 cents; pudding, 25 cents; pie, 15 cents; jelly, 25 cents; ice cream and cake, 50 cents; nuts and raisins, 25 cents; fruit, 25 cents, Now, this is an ordinary order of the average guest, but if he ordered a la carte his appetite would keep his purse down to \$1.50 at the out side.

"More is wasted from the table of a first-

the money than any other nation. While it may be cheaper to live abroad, they do not get the variety or the quantity that we serve. It the large Italian cities hotels sell their refus food to street venders, who revamp it and peddle it among the poorer classes."

to of Washington this winter and who are well is known in town will seek other pastures thi summer.

Several of the good looking and courteons

young gentlemen who have beamed their

qualified, it is understood that Chief Justice affable and capable chief clerk of the Riggs has been the Alvey and Judge Morris are already been made the manager of the Brighton Beach been made the manager of the Brighton Beaci Hotel at Coney Island and will listen all sum mer to the sighing of the sad sea waves and the toot of Levy's cornet. H. P. Burney, chief clerk of the Arlington

and one of the most popular and obliging hotel men in the city, will probably hie himself to the windy city and manage a hotel during the exhibition. If not he will return to the Union at Saratoga.

C. M. Edelin, who has been connected for

"When I was a boy," said F. G. Thomas, o well-known resident of Dallas, Tex., to THE STAR representative, "the maps in our geographies marked the upper portion of the pan handle of my state as the Great American

Desert.' Most of that land is now sown in wheat; it is among the best wheat land in the world and is fast developing into one of the great granaries of the United States. "There is still a very strong feeling in Texas between the two factions of the democratic party led by Gov. Hogg and Mr. Clark, reparty led by Gov. Hogg and Mr. spectively. In the opinion of the latter Texas spectively. In the opinion of the latter Texas has been hurt very seriously by the policy of has been hurt very seriously by the policy of has been hurt very seriously. The so-called

was a serious blow. In fact, it was their policy to keep railroads and capital out of the state, and they have succeeded.

"We are, however, recovering now to a great extent and the reactionists and obstructionists will certainly be overcome at the next state election and confidence restored. The people in Texas are at last realizing that the state must keep pace with other states and one way to do it is to encourage railroad building and immigration. The prospects now are brightening and with her magnificent resources Texas will go ahead in the manner she deserves."

"Most of the eastern colleges," said Prof. H S. Carhart of Ann Arbor College, Michigan, to THE STAR representative at the Ebbitt this have not.

"Ann Arbor College has been dependent for income upon the students' fees, interest upon property held in trust, special legislation and s state tax of the twentieth of a mill. By recent law we are now to receive a sixth of mill on each dollar collected, which will give us a permanent and fixed income, rendering special appropriations from the state necessary for our maintenance.

"We have one advantage over eastern col-leges inasmuch as our regents can expend our income as they please, but Yale and Harvard have their funds largely tied up in special en-downcuts for special purposes. Our income is \$325,000 a year, while Harvard, with about the same number of students, expends over \$900. same number of students, expends over \$900,000, and Yale and Cornell about \$500,000. We 1000, and Yale and Cornell about \$500,000. We now have 2,800 students on the rolls, of whom 650 are women, who recite in the same classes and are sligable to the same degrees as men. Our law school numbers 650 students and is the largest in the country, but has only one or two female students. In medicine there are over fifty. Our college is growing at a rapid rate, and many state universities have conied our and many state universities have copied our system to a great extent. Members of our faculty are always in demand, but last year o half dozen of our staff declined positions in

YESTERDAY afternoon a one-story building on Spring street near Piney Branch road in the county, occupied by Bud Tenally, was dam-aged \$30 to the building and \$100 to the furns